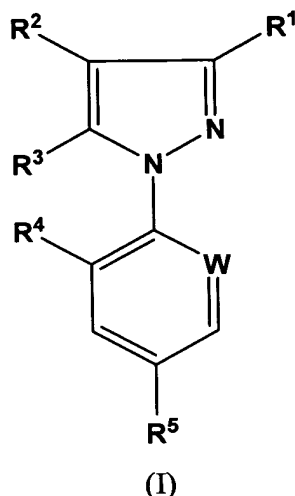


***Amendments to the Claims***

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application.

1. (canceled)
2. (canceled)
3. (canceled)
4. (canceled)
5. (canceled)
6. (canceled)
7. (canceled)
8. (canceled)
9. (canceled)
10. (canceled)
11. (canceled)
12. (canceled)

13. (Currently amended) A compound as defined by formula (I), or a salt thereof,



wherein

- i.  $R^1$  is  $\text{CO}_2R^8$ ;  
 $R^2$  is H or  $\text{S(O)}_mR^9$ , wherein m is 0, 1 or 2;  
 $R^3, R^4, R^5, W$  and m are as defined in claims 1;  
W is C-halogen or N;  
 $R^3$  is  $\text{NR}^{10}R^{11}$ , halogen, OH,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkoxy}$ ,  $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkenyloxy}$  or  $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkynyloxy}$ ;  
 $R^4$  is H, or halogen;  
 $R^5$  is  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{-haloalkyl}$  or  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{-haloalkoxy}$ ;  
 $R^8$  is H; and  
 $R^9$  is  $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkyl}$  or  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-haloalkyl}$ ;

or

- ii.  $R^1$  is  $\text{CONR}^6R^7$ ;  
 $R^6$  is  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-haloalkyl}$ ,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkoxy-(C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkenyl}$ ,  $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)\text{-haloalkenyl}$ ,  $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkynyl}$ ,  $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6)\text{-haloalkynyl}$ ,  $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)\text{-cycloalkyl}$ ,  $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7)\text{-cycloalkyl-(C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkoxy}$ ,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkylthio}$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_nR^{12}$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_pR^{13}$ ,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkyl-CN}$ ,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkyl-NR}^{10}R^{11}$  or  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkyl-S(O)}_mR^9$ ; or  
 $R^7$  is H,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6)\text{-alkenyl}$  or  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6\text{-alkynyl}$ ; or

$R^6$  and  $R^7$  together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O, S and N, the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl; and  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^7$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$ ,  $R^{13}$ , and W, n, p and r are as defined in formula (I) above;

$R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, COR<sup>14</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>; or  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-

membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O, S and N, the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl;

$R^{12}$  is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkoxy, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, S(O)<sub>q</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, COR<sup>16</sup>, CONR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>, NR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup> and OH;

$R^{13}$  is heterocyclyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkoxy, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, S(O)<sub>q</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, OH and oxo;

$R^{14}$  and  $R^{15}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

$R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl; q and r are each independently 0, 1 or 2;

n and p are each independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

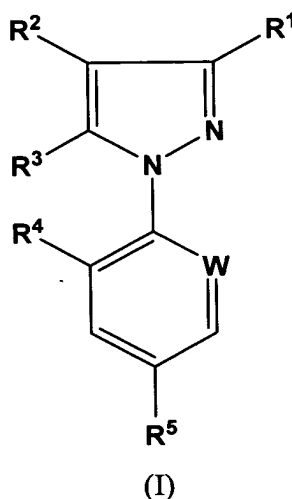
each heterocyclyl in the above-mentioned radicals is independently a heterocyclic radical having 3 to 7 ring atoms and 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms in

the ring selected from the group consisting of N, O and S;

with the exclusion of the compound wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is CON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>2</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub>S; R<sup>3</sup> is OH; R<sup>4</sup> is Cl; R<sup>5</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub>; and W is C-Cl.

14. (new) A method for growth regulation in field crop plants, which comprises applying to the site where the action is desired an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) having the following structure:



or an agriculturally acceptable salt thereof;

wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> is CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>;

W is C-halogen or N;

R<sup>2</sup> is H or S(O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>9</sup>;

R<sup>3</sup> is NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>, halogen, OH, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyloxy or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyloxy;

R<sup>4</sup> is H, or halogen;

R<sup>5</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>6</sup> is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylthio, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>13</sup>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-CN, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup> or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl-

$S(O)_rR^9$ ;

$R^7$  is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl; or

$R^6$  and  $R^7$  together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O, S and N, the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl;

$R^8$  is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl or  $(CH_2)_nR^{12}$ ;

$R^9$  is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl;

$R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, COR<sup>14</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>; or

$R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O, S and N, the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl;

$R^{12}$  is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkoxy, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, S(O)<sub>q</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, COR<sup>16</sup>, CONR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>, NR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup> and OH;

$R^{13}$  is heterocyclyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkoxy, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, S(O)<sub>q</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, OH and oxo;

$R^{14}$  and  $R^{15}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

$R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-haloalkyl;

m, q and r are each independently 0, 1 or 2;

n and p are each independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

each heterocyclyl in the above-mentioned radicals is independently a heterocyclic

radical having 3 to 7 ring atoms and 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms in the ring selected from the group consisting of N, O and S.

15. (new) The method of claim 14, wherein said site is selected from the group consisting of plants, seeds, and a loci from which said plants and seeds grow.
16. (new) The method of claim 15, wherein said effective amount is a non-phytotoxic amount.
17. (new) The method of claim 14 that results in a yield increase of at least 10% concerning the plants to which it is applied.
18. (new) The method of claim 14, in which in which  
R<sup>1</sup> is CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;  
W is C-Cl or C-Br  
R<sup>2</sup> is S(O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>9</sup>;  
R<sup>3</sup> is NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>, halogen, OH, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyloxy or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkynyloxy;  
R<sup>4</sup> is Cl or Br;  
R<sup>5</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>;  
R<sup>6</sup> is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkylthio, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup> or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>18</sup>;  
R<sup>7</sup> is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl; or  
R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O, S and N, the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl;  
R<sup>9</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl;

$R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, COR<sup>14</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>; or

$R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  together with the attached N atom form a five- or six-membered saturated ring which optionally contains an additional hetero atom in the ring which is selected from O, S and N; the ring being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl;

$R^{12}$  is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkoxy, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, S(O)<sub>q</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, COR<sup>16</sup>, CONR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>, NR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup> and OH;

$R^{13}$  is heterocyclyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkoxy, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, S(O)<sub>q</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, OH and oxo;

$R^{14}$  and  $R^{15}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkynyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

$R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl; and each heterocyclyl in the above-mentioned radicals is independently a heterocyclic radical having 3 to 6 ring atoms and 1, 2 or 3 hetero atoms in the ring selected from the group consisting of N, O and S.

19. (new) The method of claim 14, in which

$R^1$  is CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;

W is C-Cl;

$R^2$  is H, or S(O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>9</sup>;

$R^3$  is NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>, halogen, OH or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy;

$R^4$  is Cl;

$R^5$  is CF<sub>3</sub>;

$R^6$  is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy,

(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkylthio, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup> or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>13</sup>;

R<sup>7</sup> is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl;

R<sup>9</sup> is methyl, ethyl or CF<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-haloalkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, COR<sup>14</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>; or

R<sup>12</sup> is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, CN and NO<sub>2</sub>;

R<sup>13</sup> is heterocyclyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-haloalkoxy, NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, S(O)<sub>q</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, OH and oxo;

R<sup>14</sup> and R<sup>15</sup> are each independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sup>16</sup> and R<sup>17</sup> are each independently H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl; and

each heterocyclyl in the above-mentioned radicals is independently a heterocyclic radical having 3 to 6 ring atoms and 1, 2 or 3 hetero atoms in the ring selected from the group consisting of N, O and S.

20. (new) The method of claim 14, in which

R<sup>1</sup> is CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;

W is C-Cl;

R<sup>2</sup> is H, or S(O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>9</sup>;

R<sup>3</sup> is NHR<sup>10</sup>;

R<sup>4</sup> is Cl;

R<sup>5</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>6</sup> is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkoxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl, furfuryl or tetrahydrofurfuryl;

R<sup>7</sup> is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sup>9</sup> is methyl, ethyl or CF<sub>3</sub>; and

R<sup>10</sup> is H, methyl or ethyl.



21. (new) The method of claim 14, in which  
R<sup>1</sup> is CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>,  
W is C-Cl;  
R<sup>2</sup> is H, or S(O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>9</sup>;  
R<sup>3</sup> is NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>;  
R<sup>4</sup> is Cl;  
R<sup>5</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub>;  
R<sup>8</sup> is H, methyl or ethyl;  
R<sup>9</sup> is methyl, ethyl or CF<sub>3</sub>;  
R<sup>10</sup> is H, methyl or ethyl; and  
R<sup>11</sup> is H.
22. (new) The method of claim 14, in which  
R<sup>1</sup> is CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>;  
W is C-Cl;  
R<sup>2</sup> is S(O)<sub>m</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>;  
R<sup>3</sup> is NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>, halogen, OH or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkyl;  
R<sup>4</sup> is Cl;  
R<sup>5</sup> is CF<sub>3</sub>;  
R<sup>6</sup> is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkylthio;  
R<sup>7</sup> is H;  
R<sup>10</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, COR<sup>14</sup> or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>15</sup>;  
R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>14</sup> and R<sup>15</sup> are each independently (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl.
23. (new) A composition for plant growth regulation, which comprises one or more compounds of formula (I) as defined in claim 14 or an agriculturally acceptable salt thereof, carriers, surfactants and mixtures thereof useful for plant protection formulations.

24. (new) The composition as claimed in claim 23, which comprises a further active compound selected from the group consisting of acaricides, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, nematocides and plant growth regulating substances.
25. (new) The method of claim 14, in which the plant is a monocotyledoneous or dicotyledoneous crop plant.
26. (new) The method of claim 14, wherein the plant is selected from the group consisting of wheat, barley, rye, triticale, rice, maize, sugar beet, cotton, and soybeans.
27. (new) The method of claim 18, wherein  $R^9$  is  $CF_3$ .